

DEPLOYMENT OVERVIEW

UMODA01

TBOLC 500-500-16

MWOBC 882X1B01



References

FM 3-35.4, *Deployment Fort-to-Port*

FM 4-01.011, *Unit Movement Operations*

FM 100-17, *Mobilization, Deployment, Redeployment, Demobilization*

FM 100-17-3, *Reception, Staging, Onward Movement, and Integration*

FM 100-17-5, *Redeployment*

FORSCOM/ARNG Regulation 55-1, *Unit Movement Planning*

FORSCOM Regulation 55-2, *Unit Movement Data Reporting*

Next Crisis? War?



Past Defense Strategy

- Focused on deterring Soviet aggression in Europe

Army forward deployed

Pre-positioned equipment & supplies in theater

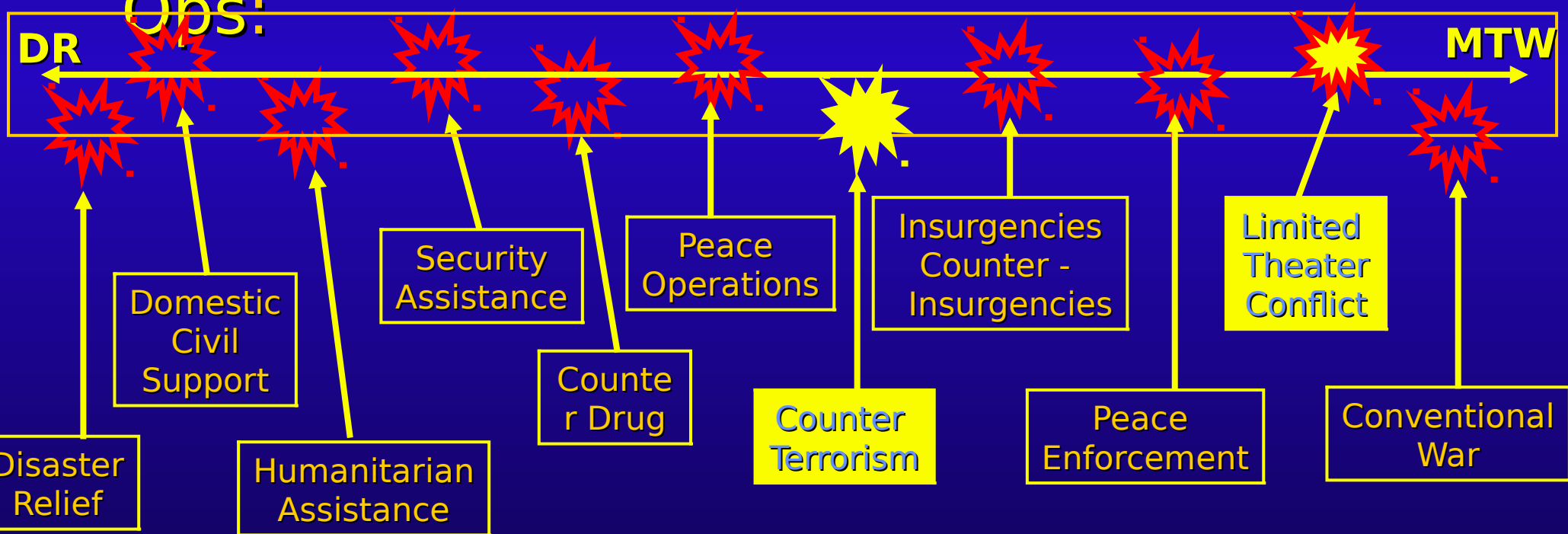
Round out & reinforcing units from CONUS to European theater



Current National Security Challenges

- Based on potential threats to US security. These threats cover the full spectrum of

Ops:



Military Capabilities Supporting Defense Strategy

- Reduced forward-deployed forces in peacetime
- Project power quickly in war & crisis

Strategic Deployment is a critical enabling capability for executing U.S. defense capabilities

Power Projection

- Ability to apply some or all of national power elements - political, economic, informational or military - to rapidly and effectively deploy & sustain forces in multiple locations, in response to crisis
- Project power quickly in war & crises
- Provides national leadership with crises options

Power Projection (Cont)

- Ability depends on speed to assemble US forces at required locations
- Power projection not new
 - Frequency increased since the end of the Cold War
- Problems meeting timelines

Strategically Responsive Force



**Its all about
being strategically
responsive**

What is Force Projection?

A military element of national power

**The demonstrated ability to alert,
mobilize, deploy rapidly, and operate
effectively anywhere in the world**

Rapid force deployment = credible
power projection

Force Projection

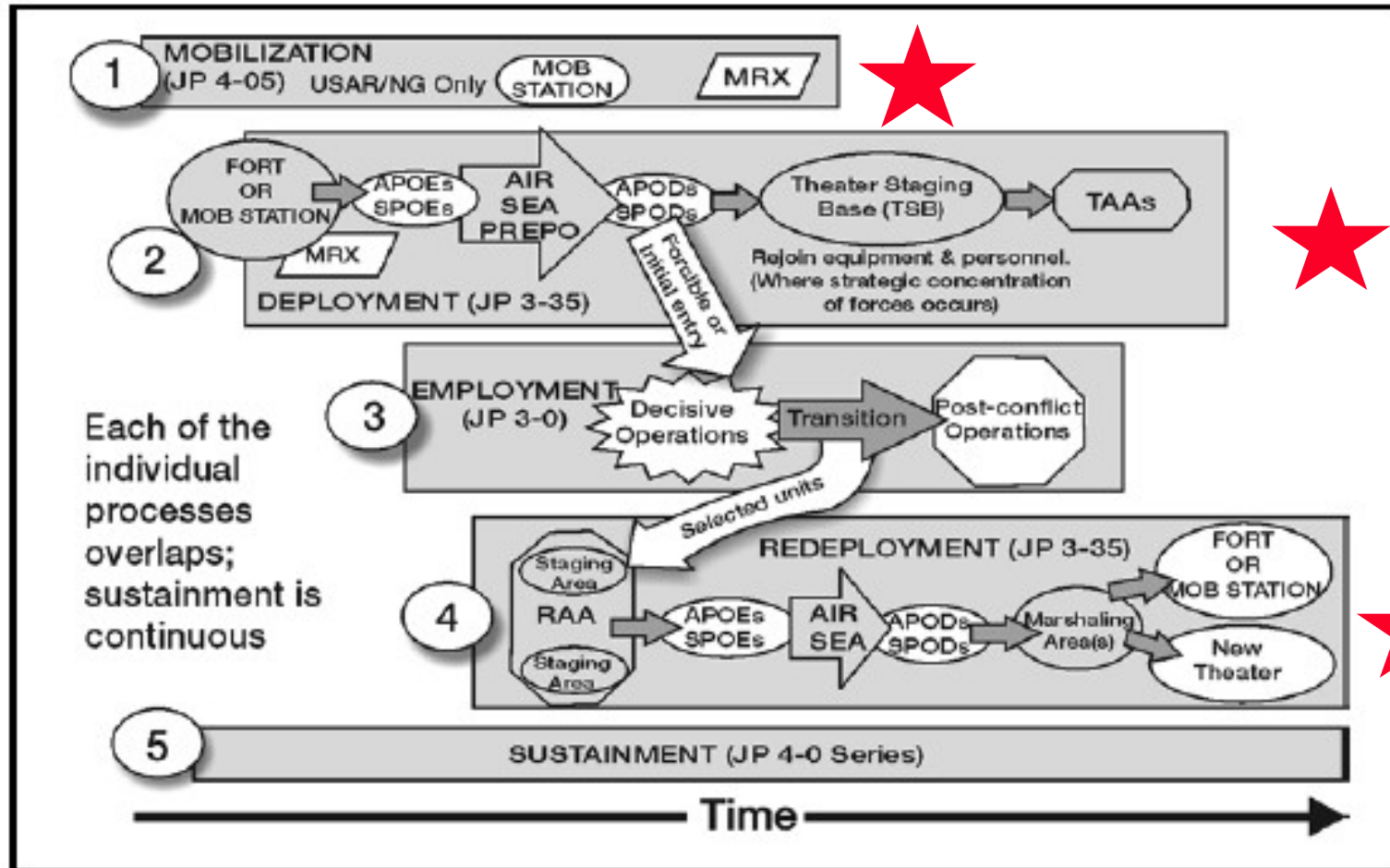


Figure 1-1. Force Projection Process

Summary





On
Learnin
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Mobilization,
Deployment,
Redeployment, and
Demobilization
(MDRD)
FM 100-17

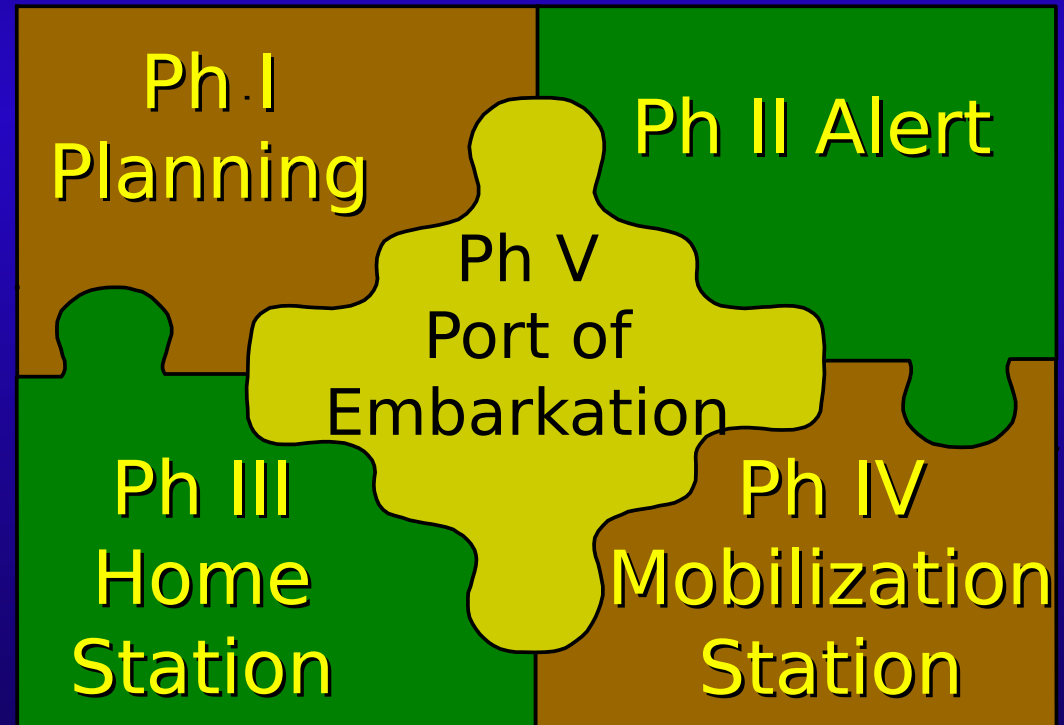
Mobilization

- Mobilization brings Armed Forces to **state of readiness** for war or national emergency
- Includes activating all or part of the Reserve Component
- Mobilization is process that provides the supported commander with:
 - Forces
 - (units)
 - Manpower (individuals)
 - Logistics support

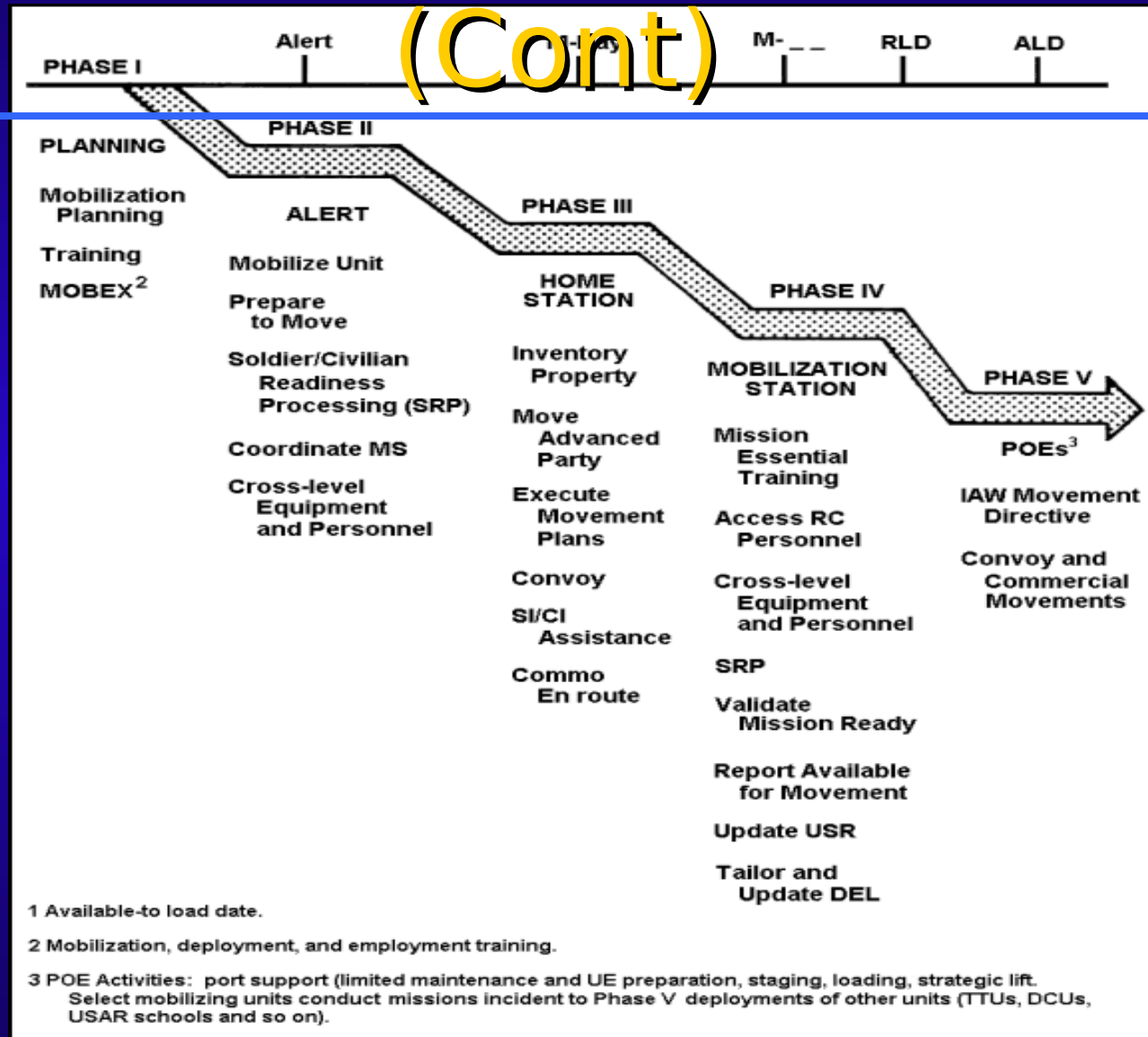
Mobilization Phases

- Mobilization is a concurrent & continuous operation - not a sequential process

Five Phases



Mobilization Phases



Deployment

- Element of the force projection process that comprises the movement of forces and material, and their sustainment, from their point of origin to a specific area of operation (AO)
- Deployment includes movement:
 - From CONUS to location needed (whether that be OCONUS or within CONUS)
 - From OCONUS to location needed
 - Between theaters of operation in the same AOR

Ref: FM 3-35.5 p.1-3

Deployment Phases

① Pre-deployment Activities

□ Movement to and activities at the port of embarkation

(POE): FORT-TO-PORT

□ Movement to the port of debarkation (POD): PORT-TO-PORT

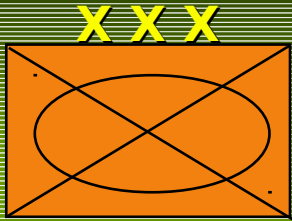


□ Reception, staging, onward movement & integration (RSO&I): PORT-TO-DESTINATION



Ref: FM 3-35.5 p.1-4

Old Deployment Objective



**Five & 1/3
Divisions**

8700 Nautical Miles

75 Days

New Deployment Objective

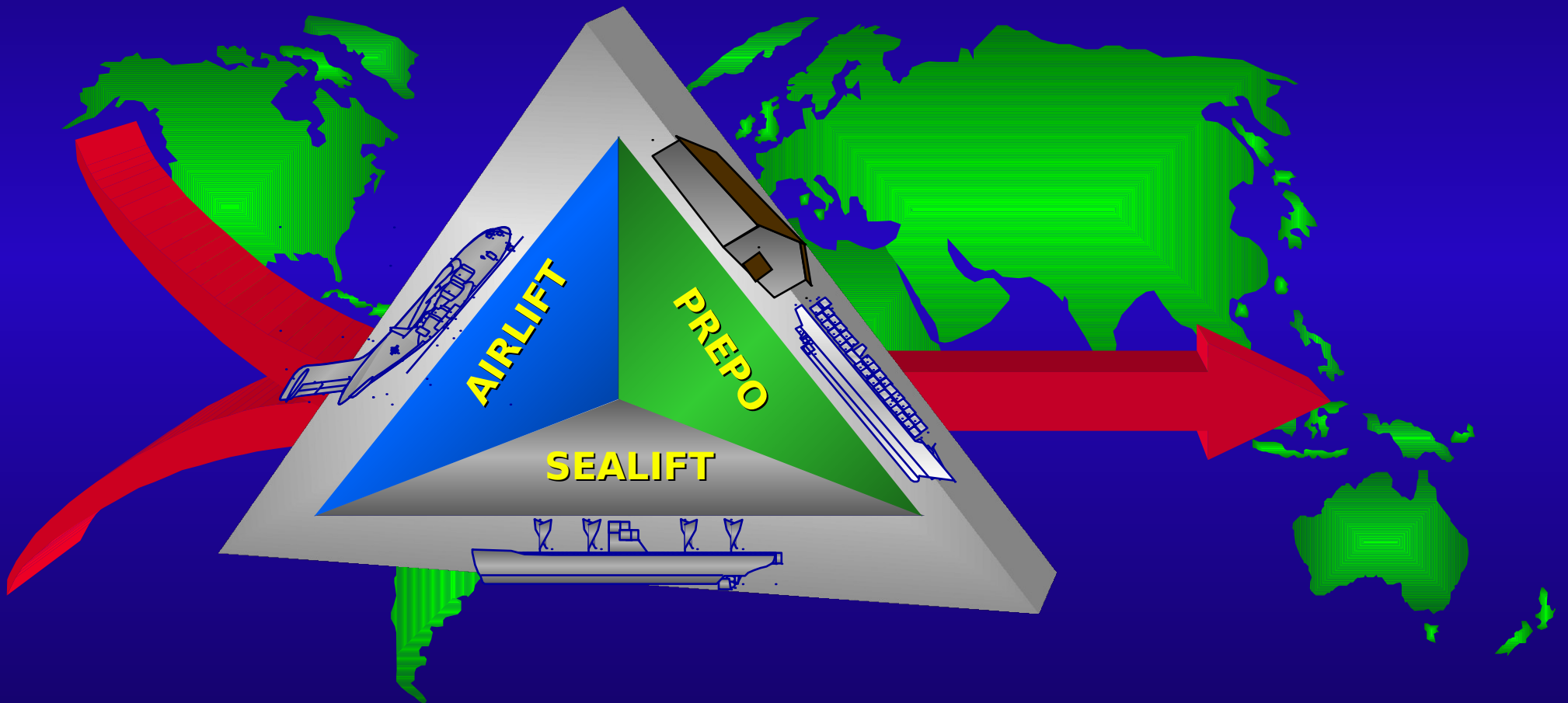
Army Goal: With the right technological solutions ... allow U.S to put a combat cap
brigade anywhere in the world in **96 hours**
liftoff, a **division** on the ground in **120 ho**
and **five divisions** in **30 days**

FM 3-35.4 p.1-1

A portrait of General Shinseki in a dark military uniform with numerous ribbons and medals. He is standing in front of an American flag.

General Shinseki
Retired CSA

Strategic Mobility Triad



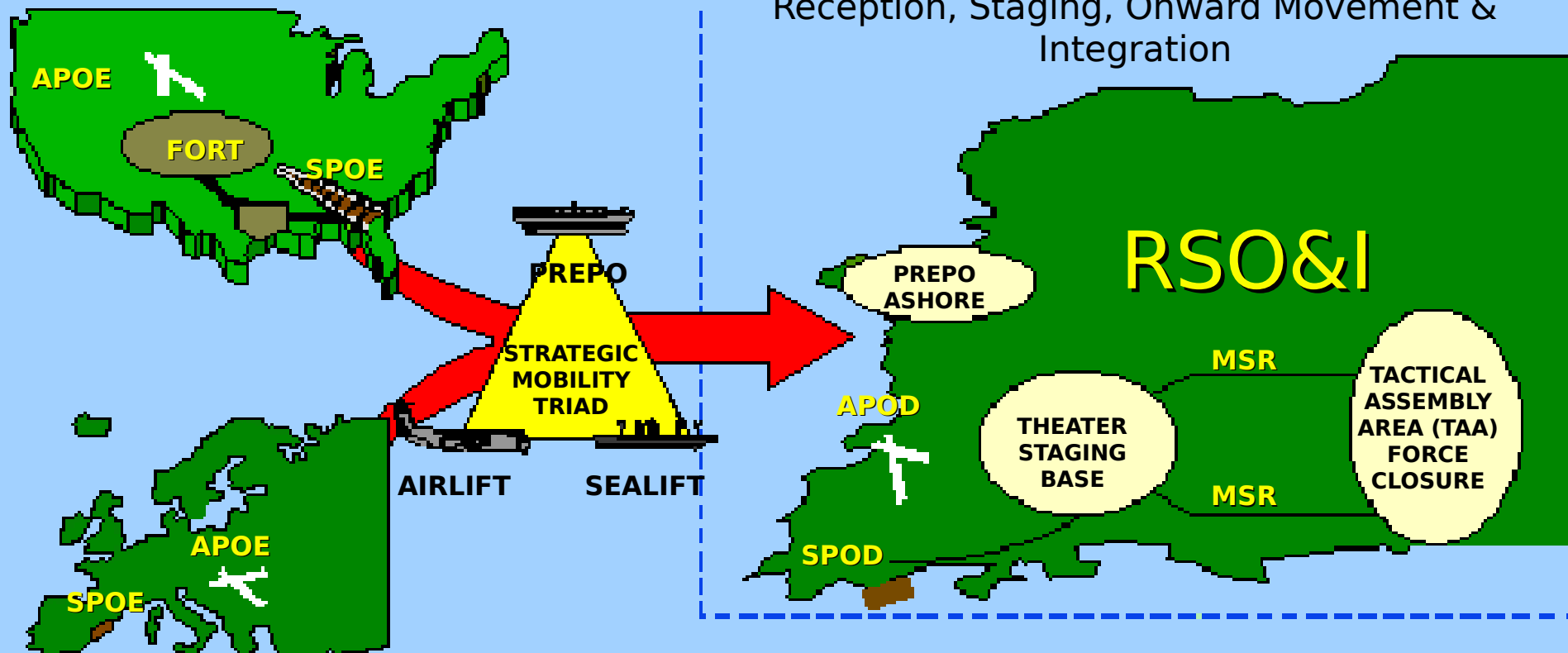
Army Prepositioned Stocks (APS)

- APS reduces strategic lift requirements & increases force responsiveness
- Consists of stocks in theater and on vessels
- APS concept is forces draw APS after arriving at the APOD
- APS Afloat vessels strategically located around the globe
- APS Land in Korea, Europe, Southwest ASIA

**NATIONAL FORCE
PROJECTION
STRATEGY**

**ARMY
REQUIREMENTS**

**RSO&I FORCE
STRUCTURE**



STRATEGIC

OPERATIONAL

TACTICAL

Deployment Responsibilities - National Level

**Sole
Authority to
Order
Deployment
of Military
Forces**

Commander in Chief
President

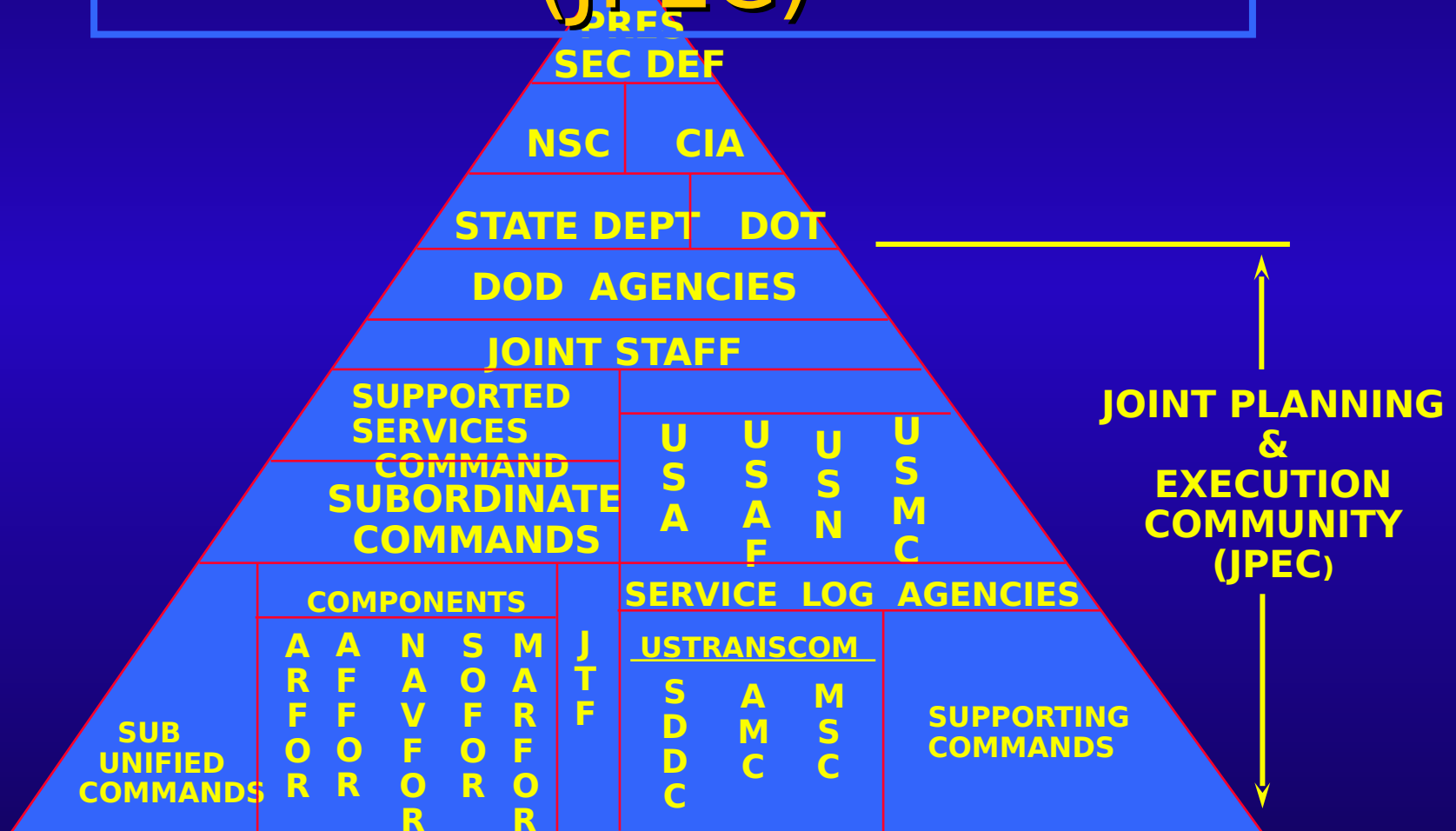


SECDEF
Secretary of Defense
Assigns Combat Forces



Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of
Staff
Principle Military Advisor

Joint Planning & Execution Community (JPEC)



JPEC - Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS)

JCS Deployment Related Functions



- Provides strategic direction to the armed forces
- Provides framework for preparing & reviewing contingency plans
- Provides deployment guidance

JPEC - Unified Combatant Commands

President

Secretary
Of Defense

Chairman of the Joint
Chiefs of Staff

Joint Force Command (JFCOM)

Special Operations Command
(SOCOM)

Strategic Command (STRATCOM)

US Transportation Command
(USTRANSCOM)

Unified Command
Responsibilities Based on

Function

Northern Command
(NORTHCOM)

Central Command
(CENTCOM)

European Command
(EUCOM)

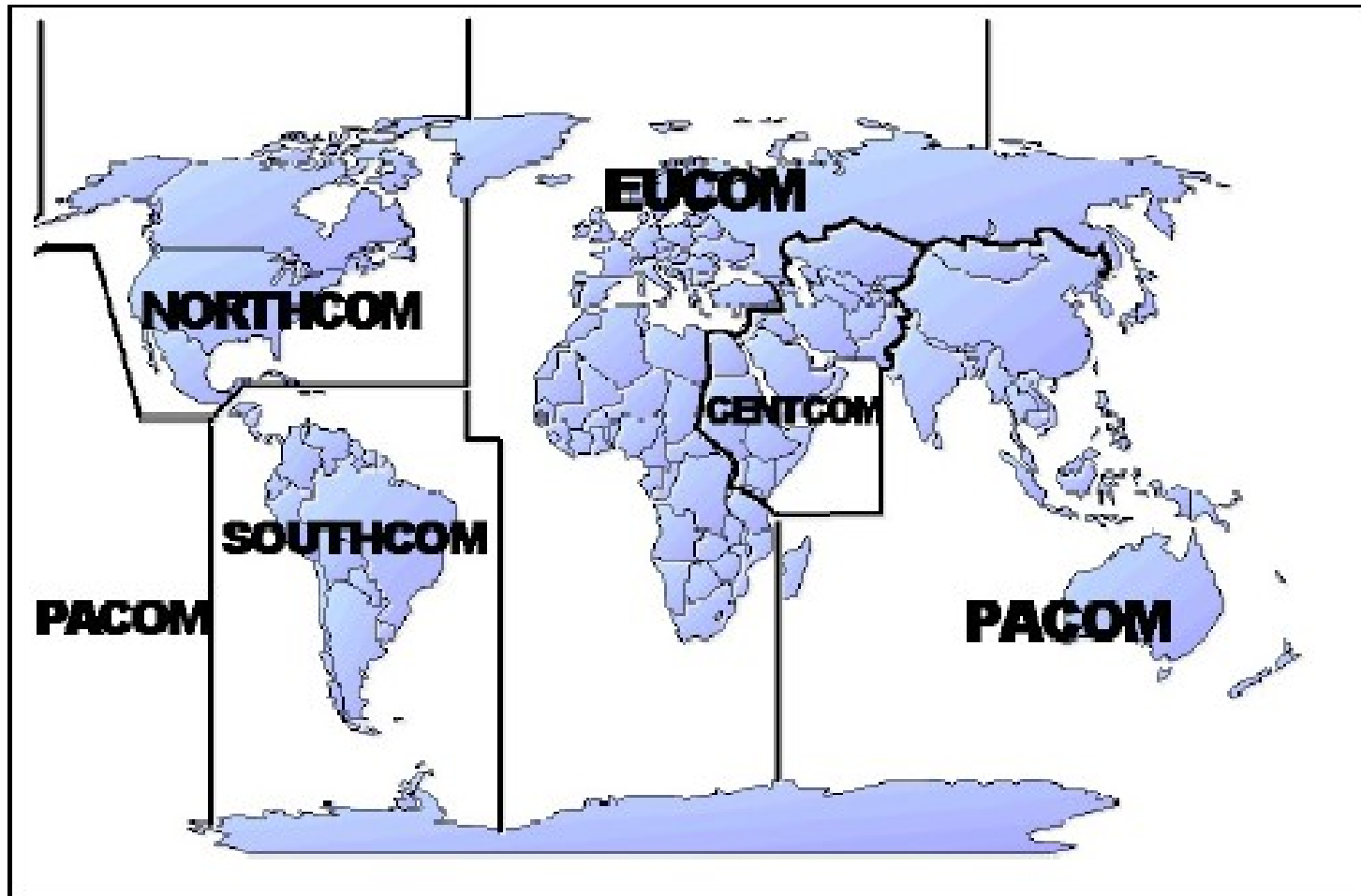
Pacific Command (PACOM)

Southern Command
(SOUTHCOM)

Unified Command
Responsibilities Based on a
Geographic Area

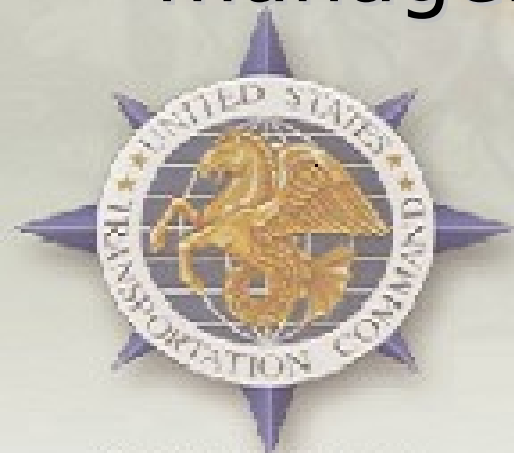
Unified Combatant Commands (Cont)

The World with Commanders' Areas of Responsibility



JPEC - US Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM)

- USTRANSCOM: Provides DOD common user air, land & sea transportation & port management



**United States
Transportation
Command**



**Air
Mobility
Command**



**Military
Sealift
Command**



**MILITARY
SURFACE
DEPLOYMENT &
DISTRIBUTION
COMMAND**

Air Mobility Command (AMC)

- Provides strategic airlift
- Designates Aerial Ports of Embarkation (APOE)
- Manages Central Air Force (CRAF)



Military Sealift Command (MSC)

- Pre-positioned shipping
- Sealift Program and surge shipping
- Manages the Ready Reserve Fleet



Military Surface Deployment And Distribution Command (SDDC)

- Management of DOD surface transportation (land and sea) shipments
- Designates and operates Seaports of Embarkation (SPOE) and is the DOD single port manager
- Transportation Agency (SDDC TEA)



Redeployment

- The transfer of units, individuals or supplies deployed in one area:
to another area for employment
to home station/installation
- Redeployment to another theater to continue military operations - RSO&I in new theater
- Redeployment to home station/installation in CONUS or overseas theater - focus on reception & onward movement

Ref: FM 100-17-5 p.11

Redeployment Phases

- Phase I: Recovery and reconstitution, and pre-redeployment activities
- Phase II: Movement to and activities at the POE
- Phase III: Movement to the POD
- Phase IV: Reception, Staging, Onward Movement & Integration (RSO&I)



Demobilization

- Process for transferring forces, individuals, & materiel from active to reserve status
- Focuses primarily on demobilization of units & individuals
- Desired outcome is to restore Army capabilities to conduct future operations

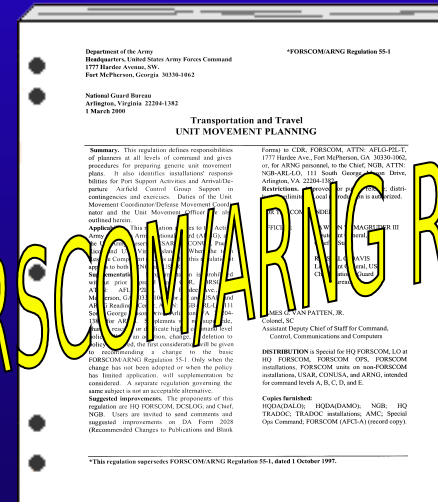
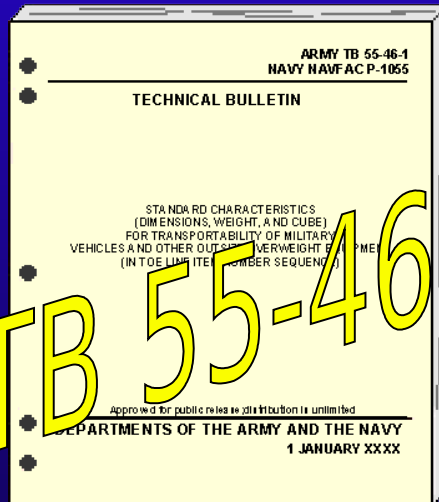
Demobilization Phases

- Phase I: Demobilization Planning Actions
- Phase II: Area of Operations Demobilization Actions
- Phase III: POE to CONUS Demobilization Station
- Phase IV: Demobilization Station Actions
- Phase V: Home Station Actions

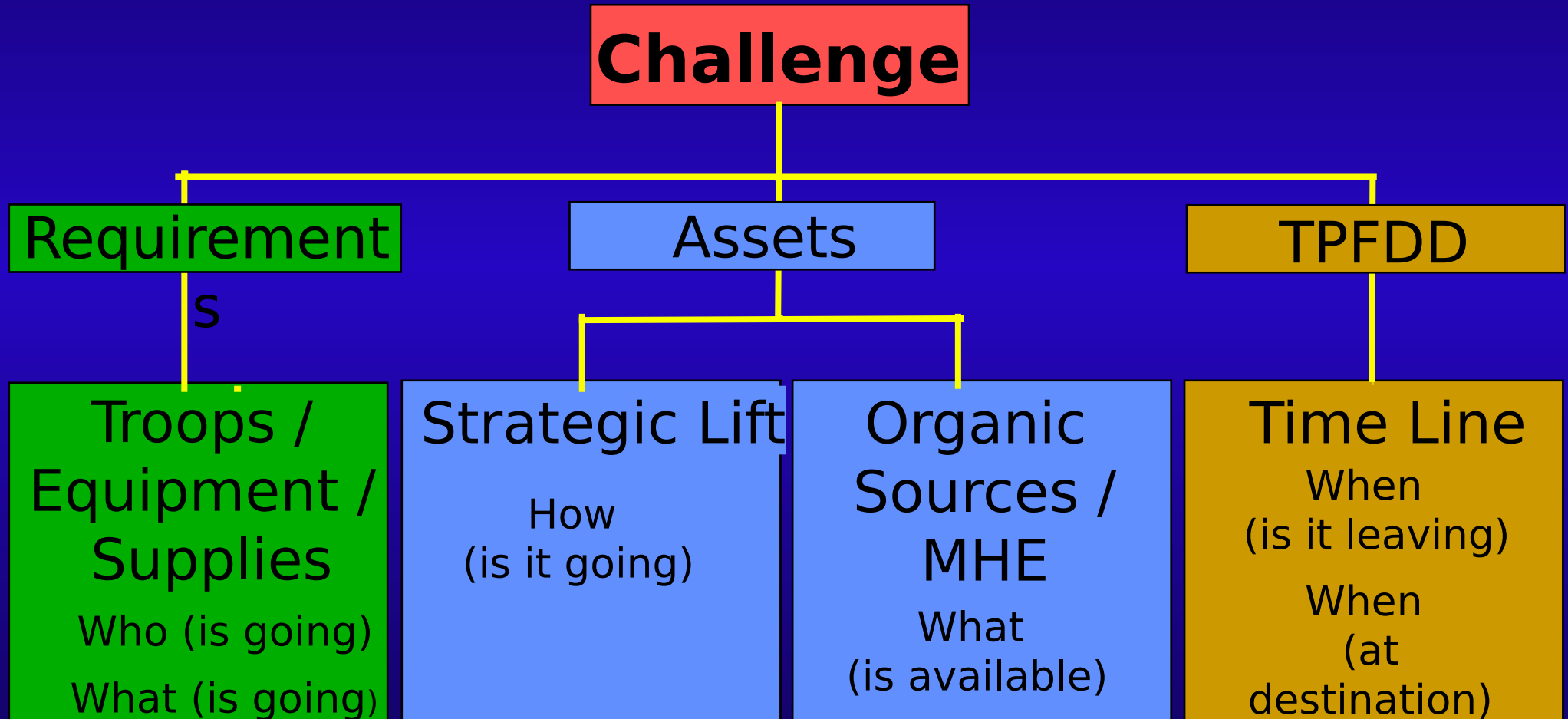
Deployment Planning -- Strategic Deployment Challenge

Is the plan transportation
feasible??

movement criteria



Strategic Deployment Challenge (Cont)

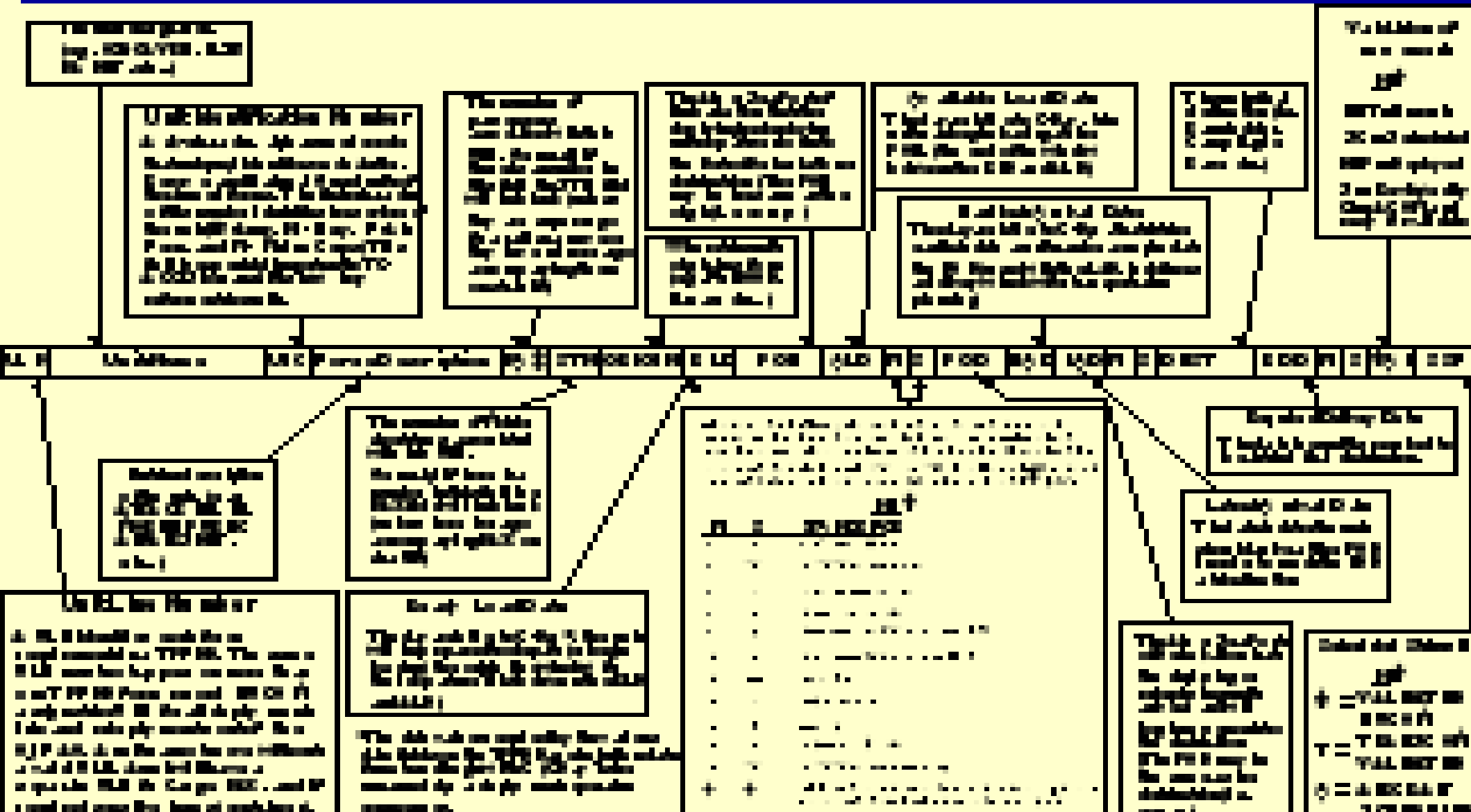


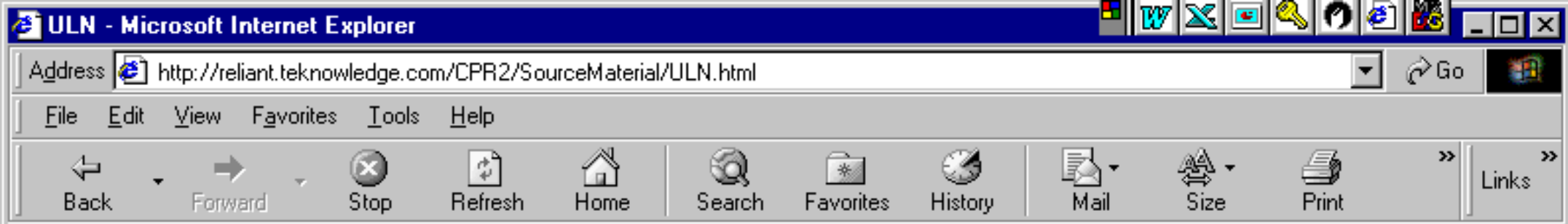
Time Phased Force Deployment Data

- Time Phased Force Deployment Data (TPFDD) is a computer generated listing of time phased force data (units, non-unit cargo and personnel) and movement data for a specific operational plan
- All dates are from C-Day (Commence Movement From Origin Day)

Ref: FORSCOM/ARNG Reg 55-1, p.130 and FM 4-01.011, p.2-3

Time Phased Force Deployment Data





Unit Line Number (ULN): Code that describes a **unique**

increment of a unit, eg used to identify the advance party or a unit going by air when the unit main body and equipment are moving via airlift. Enables element to be identified

Unit Identification Code (UIC): six-character alphanumeric

code that **uniquely identifies** each Active, Reserve

Ref: FM 4-01.011, pp.2-3 **unit** of the Armed Forces

UIC	UNIT	ORIG	CC	RLD	POE	CC	ALD	POD	CC	EAD	LAD	DEST	CC	RDD
WADGAA	ENGR BN HVY DIV	HKUZ	13	C000	UZXJ	13	C003	ABFL	SA	C017	C022	JVXZ	SA	C023
WADGAA	ENGR BN HVY DIV	HKUZ	13	C000	LEXG	13	C003	FFTJ	SA	C016	C022	JVXZ	SA	C023

Ready-To-Load Date (RLD): Date when a unit must be prepared to depart its origin (installation for AC and

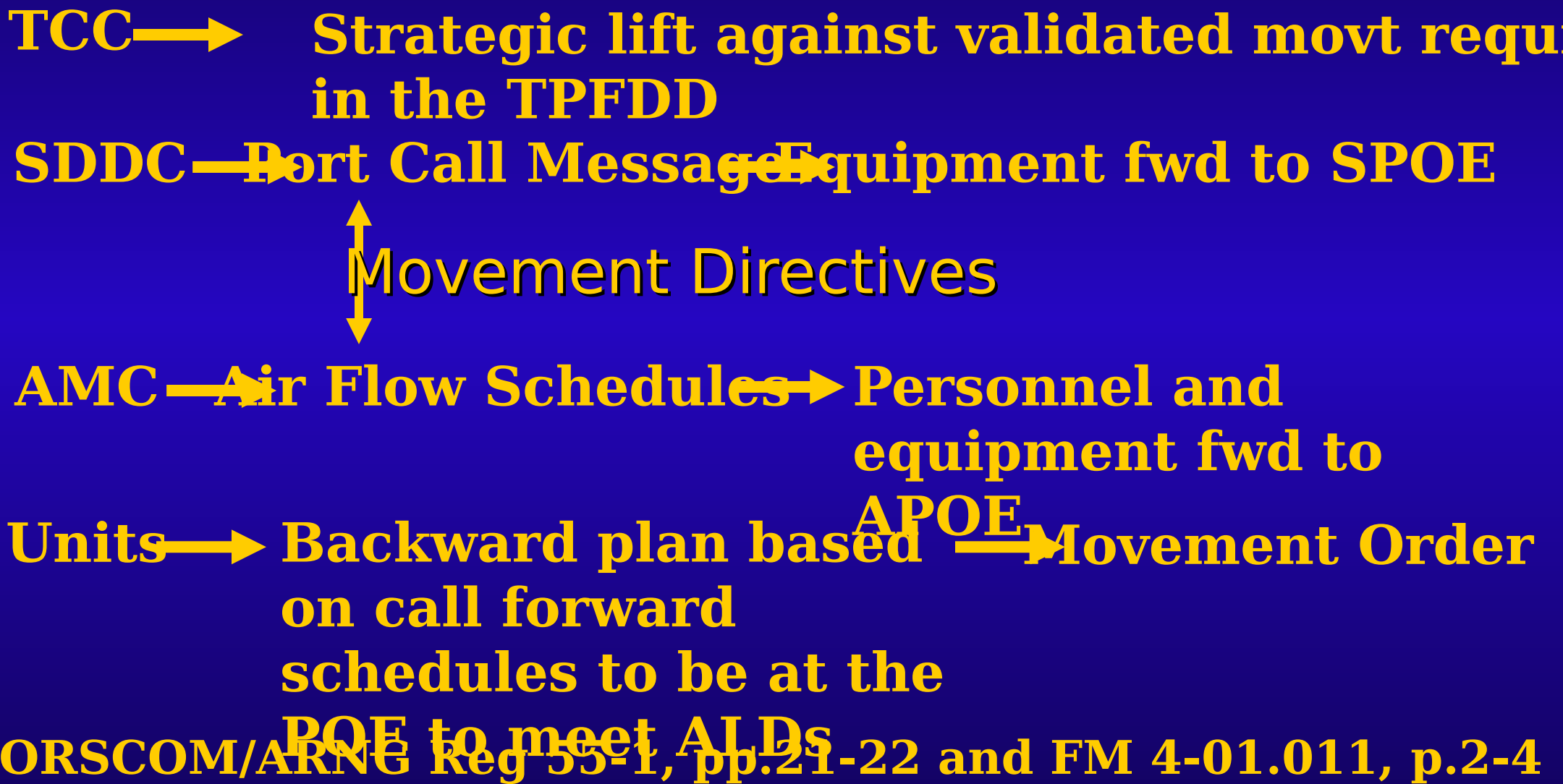
Available-to-load date (ALD): When the unit must be ready to load an aircraft or ship at the POE

Earliest arrival date (EAD): Earliest date on which a unit, a resupply shipment, or replacement personnel, can be accepted at a POD during a deployment. **Latest arrival**

date (LAD): Latest date on which a unit, a resupply shipment, or replacement personnel, can be accepted at a POD to support the concepts of operations. EAD and LAD (both specified by the supported combatant commander)

Required delivery date (RDD): The date (specified by the supported combatant commander) by which a unit, resupply shipment, or replacement personnel, must have arrived at the POD and completed offloading to support

ORDERS SEQUENCE



Solving the Strategic Deployment Challenge

IDENTIFY MOVEMENT REQUIREMENTS



DESCRIBE LOGISTICALLY/ SIMULATE DEPLOYMENT



PRODUCE TRANSPORTATION FEASIBLE OPLAN



Summary





On
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Let's Review

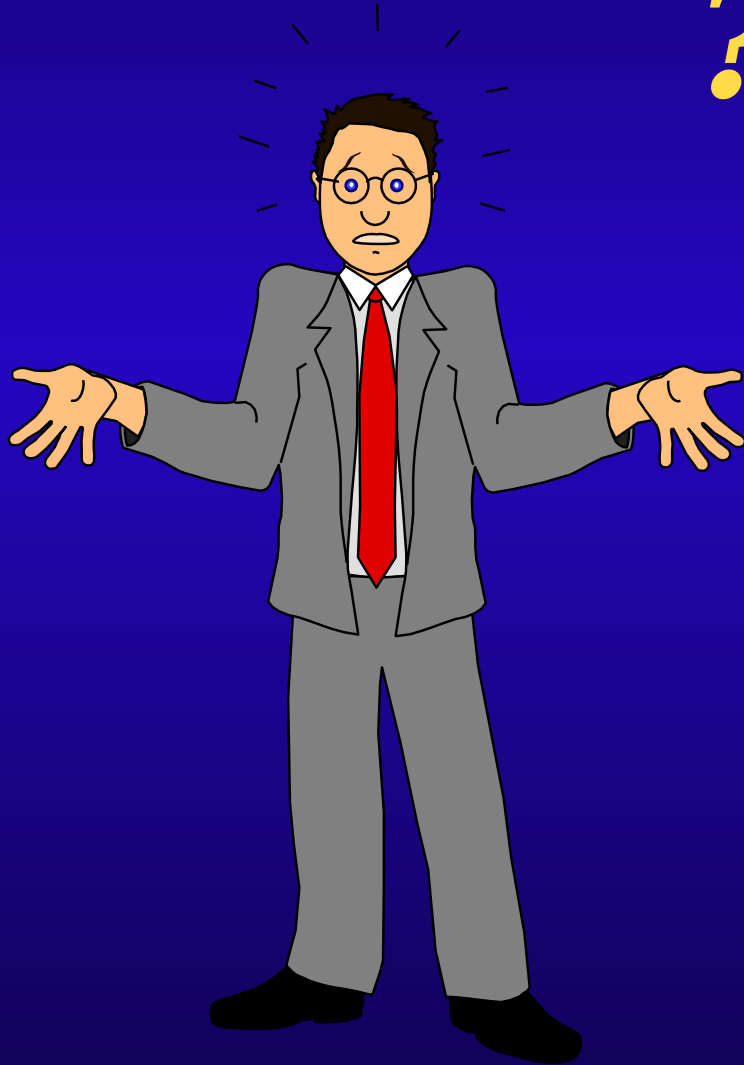




On
Review

QUESTIONS

???



What's Coming

Break



10 mins